

OT-OV

Lesson 88

1. Last week I continued teaching the Book of 2nd Samuel. I am going to review some of that learned and then we will pick up with new material at point 11.4 on page 2.
2. The book of 2nd Samuel was written at least in part by Nathan and an unknown writer.
3. The Book is a story of David and his Kingdom. Like the book of 1st Samuel where we found a study of Samuel and Saul was the best way to review the book, I have determined a study of David and his confederates would best suit our overview.
4. David came to public attention in Israel through two important events, one related to music, the other to physical prowess. At the approximate age of 21 David is summoned to the palace because one of Saul's advisors suggests his name as a candidate for special service.
5. Again it is noted that "the Lord is with him." David's versatility commanded the attention of Saul, and David quickly attained a dual role in the royal court. He was Captain of the King's Bodyguards as well as his private musician.
6. The other event in David's early life that commanded national attention was his victory over Goliath, the Philistine giant, in the battle that took place in the valley of Elah (a valley some 25 miles west of Bethlehem).
7. The victory of David over Goliath brought him more permanently into the court of Saul for he had been promised the hand of the King's daughter. There he became the husband of Michal. David was a successful and loyal member of Saul's court.
8. Saul was unable to enjoy his subordinates as he was under the control of his OSN and a deep seated psychosis. Saul tried to kill David and thus David had to flee the palace as a fugitive.
9. David fled first to Samuel at Ramah where he was reassured that God had a future for him in the scheme of national affairs. Samuel no doubt assured David he had been selected to replace Saul as King.
10. Saul's repeated attempts to capture David in Ramah met with failure as the Lord continued to protect both David and Samuel.
11. When time expired last week we were reviewing the Doctrine of Joab.

11.1 Joab was one of three sons of Zeruah, who was a half sister of David. Zeruah and David had the same mother but different fathers as we shall see. The three sons raised by Zeruah were: Joab, Abishai and Asahel.

11.2 Zeruah is mentioned often in Scriptures (25 times) due to the prominence of her sons. The name of Zeruah's husband is not known.

11.3 The three nephews of David were military leaders in David's army. Joab and Abishai being the foremost.

11.4 The first mention of Joab's military service is at the battle of Gibeon. Here is where David's men led by Joab battled and defeated Ishbosheth's forces under the command of Abner; the battle took place near the pool of Gibeon. It is also where Abner reluctantly slew Joab's younger brother Asahel.

11.5 Joab's revenge of Asahel's death was also in part motivated by David's act of negotiating an end to his 7 year civil war with Ishbosheth, the titular head of the northern Kingdom, though the de jure leader was Abner.

11.6 David's act of placing Abner in charge of the new Kingdom's military force was but another "burr under Joab's sensitive blanket". David is not happy with this act of Joab but because he fears the sons of Zeruah he does nothing. The act of Joab in killing Abner did result in the surrender of Ishbosheth's forces.

2Sa 4:1 When Ishbosheth son of Saul heard that Abner had died in Hebron, he lost courage, and all Israel became alarmed.

11.7 Ishbosheth was murdered by two of his military captains, his head cut-off and taken to David where the two were surprised at David's reaction.

2Sa 4:6 Recab and Baanah went into the inner part of the house of Ishbosheth as if to get some wheat, and they stabbed him in the stomach. Then Recab and his brother Baanah slipped away.

2Sa 4:7 They had gone into the house while he was lying on the bed in his bedroom. After they stabbed ... they cut off his head. Taking it with them, they traveled all night by way of the Arabah.

2Sa 4:8 They brought the head ... to David at Hebron and said to David, "Here is the head of Ishbosheth ... your enemy, who tried to take your life. This day the LORD has avenged my lord the king against Saul and his offspring."

2Sa 4:9 David answered ... "As surely as the LORD lives, who has delivered me out of all trouble,

2Sa 4:10 when a man told me, 'Saul is dead,' and thought he was bringing good news, I seized him and put him to death in Ziklag. That was the reward I gave him for his news!

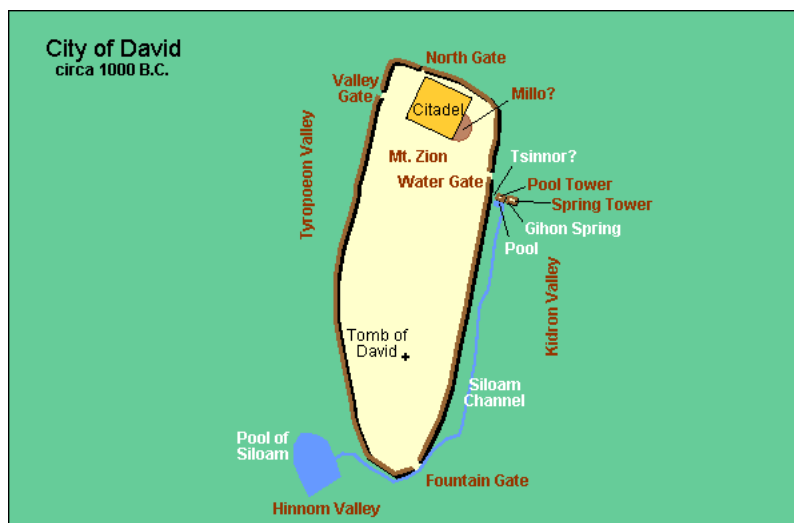
2Sa 4:11 How much more--when wicked men have killed an innocent man in his own house and on his own bed--should I not now demand his blood from your hand and rid the earth of you!"

2Sa 4:12 So David gave an order to his men, and they killed them. They cut off their hands and feet and hung the bodies by the pool in Hebron. But they took the head of Ishbosheth and buried it in Abner's tomb at Hebron.

11.8 In the battle for Jerusalem Joab earns his position of Chief of Staff.

1Ch 11:5 And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which is the city of David.

1Ch 11:6 And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be chief and captain. So Joab the son of Zeruiah went first up, and was chief.



2Sa 5:6 The king and his men marched to Jerusalem to attack the Jebusites ...The Jebusites said to David, "You will not get in here; even the blind and the lame can ward you off." ...

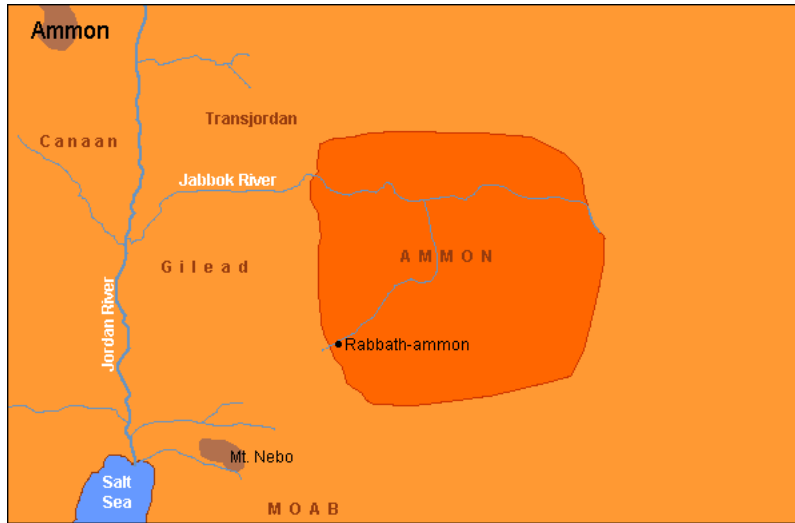
2Sa 5:7 Nevertheless, David captured the fortress of Zion, the City of David.

2Sa 5:8 David said to his troops, "Anyone who conquers the Jebusites will have to use the water shaft to reach those 'lame and blind' who are David's enemies." That is why they say, "The 'blind and lame' will not enter the palace."

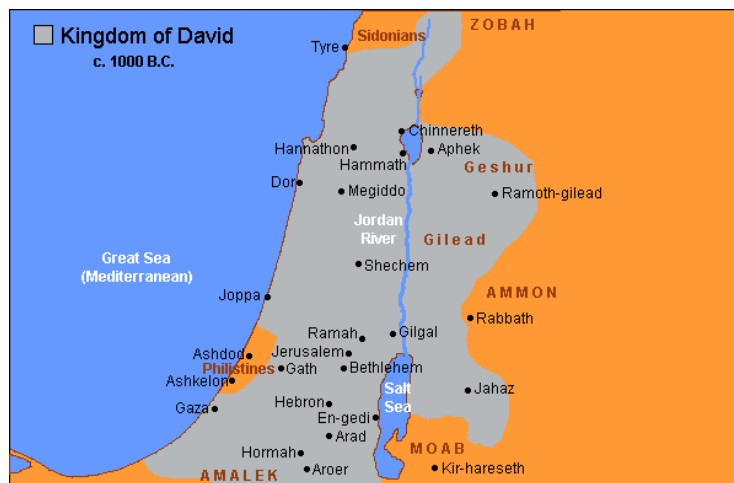
2Sa 5:9 David then took up residence in the fortress and called it the City of David. He built up the area around it, from the supporting terraces inward.

2Sa 5:10 And he became more and more powerful, because the LORD God Almighty was with him.

11.9 Joab led the forces of David in their conquest of Rabbah, capital of Ammon in a "dicey" battle which certainly could have gone either way.



2Sa 10:1 The king of the Ammon died, and his son Hanun succeeded him ...
 2Sa 10:2 David thought, "I will show kindness to Hanun son of Nahash, just as his father showed kindness to me." So David sent a delegation to express his sympathy to Hanun ...
 When David's men came to the land of the Ammonites,
 2Sa 10:3 the ... nobles said to Hanun ... "Do you think David is honoring your father by sending ... sympathy? Hasn't David sent them to you to explore the city and spy it out and overthrow it?"
 2Sa 10:4 So Hanun seized David's men, shaved off half of each man's beard, cut off their garments in the middle at the buttocks, and sent them away.
 2Sa 10:5 When David was told ... he sent messengers to meet the men ... they were greatly humiliated ... "Stay at Jericho till your beards have grown, and then come back."
 2Sa 10:6 When the Ammonites realized that they had become a stench in David's nostrils, they hired twenty thousand Aramean foot soldiers from Beth Rehob and Zobah, as well as the king of Maacah with a thousand men, and also twelve thousand men from Tob.



11.10 Beth-Rehob was a city in the north of Canaan, near which the Danites built Laish-Dan. Both Zobah and Maacah were small Aramaean kingdoms located north of the Sea of Galilee, near the southwest slope of Mount Hermon.

2Sa 10:7 David sent Joab out with the entire army toward Ammon.

2Sa 10:8 The Ammonites came out and drew up in battle formation at the entrance to their city gate, while the Arameans of Zobah and Rehob and the men of Tob and Maacah were by themselves in the open country.

2Sa 10:9 Joab saw that there were battle lines in front of him and behind him; so he selected some of the best troops in Israel and deployed them against the Arameans.

2Sa 10:10 He put the rest of the men under the command of Abishai his brother and deployed them against the Ammonites.

2Sa 10:11 Joab said, "If the Arameans are too strong for me, then you are to come to my rescue; but if the Ammonites are too strong for you, then I will come to rescue you.

2Sa 10:12 Be strong and let us fight bravely for our people and the cities of our God. The LORD will do what is good in his sight."

2Sa 10:13 Then Joab and the troops with him advanced and the Arameans, and fled before him.

2Sa 10:14 When the Ammonites saw that the Arameans were fleeing, they fled before Abishai and went inside the city. So Joab returned ... to Jerusalem.

2Sa 10:15 The Arameans ... regrouped.

2Sa 10:16 The Arameans went to Helam, with Shobach the commander of Hadadezer's army leading them.

11.11 Helem was a town east of the Jordan, on the southern border of Syria.

2Sa 10:17 David ... gathered Israel, crossed the Jordan and went to Helam. The Arameans formed their battle lines to meet David and fought against him.

2Sa 10:18 But they fled before Israel, and David killed seven hundred of their charioteers and forty thousand of their foot soldiers. He also struck down Shobach the commander of their army, and he died there.

2Sa 10:19 When all the kings who were vassals of Hadadezer saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they made peace with the Israelites and became subject to them. So the Arameans were afraid to help the Ammonites anymore.

11.12 It was at the battle of Rabbah that both David and Joab participated in a conspiracy to murder Uriah the Hittite, Bathsheba's husband.

2Sa 11:14 David wrote a letter to Joab and sent it with Uriah.

2Sa 11:15 In it he wrote, "Put Uriah in the front line where the fighting is fiercest. Then withdraw from him so he will be struck down and die."

2Sa 11:16 So while Joab had the city under siege, he put Uriah at a place where he knew the strongest defenders were.

2Sa 11:17 When the men of the city came out and fought against Joab, some of the men in David's army fell; moreover, Uriah the Hittite died.

2Sa 11:18 Joab sent David a full account of the battle.

2Sa 11:19 He instructed the messenger: "When you have finished giving the king this account of the battle,

2Sa 11:20 the king's anger may flare up, and he may ask you, 'Why did you get so close to the city to fight? Didn't you know they would shoot arrows from the wall? ...

2Sa 11:22 The messenger set out, and when he arrived he told David everything Joab had sent him to say.

2Sa 11:23 The messenger said to David, "The men overpowered us and came out against us in the open, but we drove them back to the entrance to the city gate.

2Sa 11:24 Then the archers shot arrows at your servants from the wall, and some of the king's men died. Moreover, your servant Uriah the Hittite is dead."

2Sa 11:25 David told the messenger, "Say this to Joab: 'Don't let this upset you; the sword devours one as well as another. Press the attack against the city and destroy it.' Say this to encourage Joab."

11.13 At this battle Joab displayed loyalty to his King by asking David to come and take the city.

2Sa 12:27 Joab then sent messengers to David, saying, "I have fought against Rabbah and taken its water supply.

2Sa 12:28 Now muster the rest of the troops and besiege the city and capture it. Otherwise I will take the city, and it will be named after me."

2Sa 12:29 So David mustered the entire army and went to Rabbah, and attacked and captured it.

11.14 Joab defeated the Edomites.

1Ki 11:15 Earlier when David was fighting with Edom, Joab the commander of the army, who had gone up to bury the dead, had struck down all the men in Edom.

1Ki 11:16 Joab and all the Israelites stayed there for six months, until they had destroyed all the men in Edom.

1Ch 18:12 Moreover Abishai the son of Zeruiah slew of the Edomites in the valley of salt eighteen thousand.

1Ch 18:13 And he put garrisons in Edom; and all the Edomites became David's servants. Thus the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.

1Ch 18:14 So David reigned over all Israel, and executed judgment and justice among all his people.

11.15 Joab helped Absalom reconcile with David.

2Sa 13:38 After murdering Amnon Absalom fled ... to Geshur, he stayed there three years.

2Sa 13:39 And the spirit of the king longed for Absalom

2Sa 14:1 Joab son of Zeruiah knew that the king's heart longed for Absalom.

2Sa 14:2 So Joab sent someone to Tekoa and had a wise woman brought from there. He said to her, "Pretend you are in mourning. Act like a woman who has spent many days grieving for the dead.

2Sa 14:3 So Joab put certain words in the mouth of the lady from Tekoa.

11.15.1 Tekoa was a town in Judah, six miles S of Bethlehem and ten miles south of Jerusalem, on a hill in the area of the wilderness of Tekoa.

2Sa 14:4 When the woman from Tekoa went to the David, she fell with her face to the ground ... "Help me, O king!"

2Sa 14:5 The king asked her, "What is troubling you?" She said, "I am indeed a widow; my husband is dead.

2Sa 14:6 I ... two had two sons. They got into a fight ... One struck the other and killed him.

2Sa 14:7 Now the whole clan has risen up against me; they say, 'Hand over the one who struck his brother down, so that we may put him to death ... They want put out the only burning coal I have left ..."

2Sa 14:8 The king said to the woman, "Go home, and I will issue an order on your behalf."

2Sa 14:9 But the woman from Tekoa said to him, "My lord the king, let the blame rest on me and ... let the king and his throne be without guilt."

2Sa 14:10 The king replied, "If anyone says anything to you, bring him to me, and he will not bother you again ..."

2Sa 14:12 Then the woman said, "Let your servant speak a word to my lord the king." "Speak," he replied.

2Sa 14:13 The woman said, "Why then have you devised a thing like this against the people of God? ... for the king has not brought back his banished son? ..."

2Sa 14:19 The king asked, "Isn't the hand of Joab with you in all this?" The woman answered, "As surely as you live, my lord the king, no one can turn to the right or to the left from anything my lord the king says. Yes, it was your servant Joab who instructed me to do this and who put all these words into the mouth of your servant.

2Sa 14:20 Your servant Joab did this to change the present situation. My lord has wisdom like that of an angel of God-- he knows everything that happens in the land."

2Sa 14:21 The king said to Joab, "Very well, I will do it. Go, bring back the young man Absalom."

2Sa 14:22 Joab fell with his face to the ground to pay him honor, and he blessed the king. Joab said, "Today your servant knows that he has found favor in your eyes, my lord the king, because the king has granted his servant's request."

2Sa 14:23 Then Joab went to Geshur and brought Absalom back to Jerusalem.

11.16 Joab was the "leader" of the forces which defeated the army of Amasa and Absalom and it was Joab who killed Absalom in violation of a direct order.

End Lesson